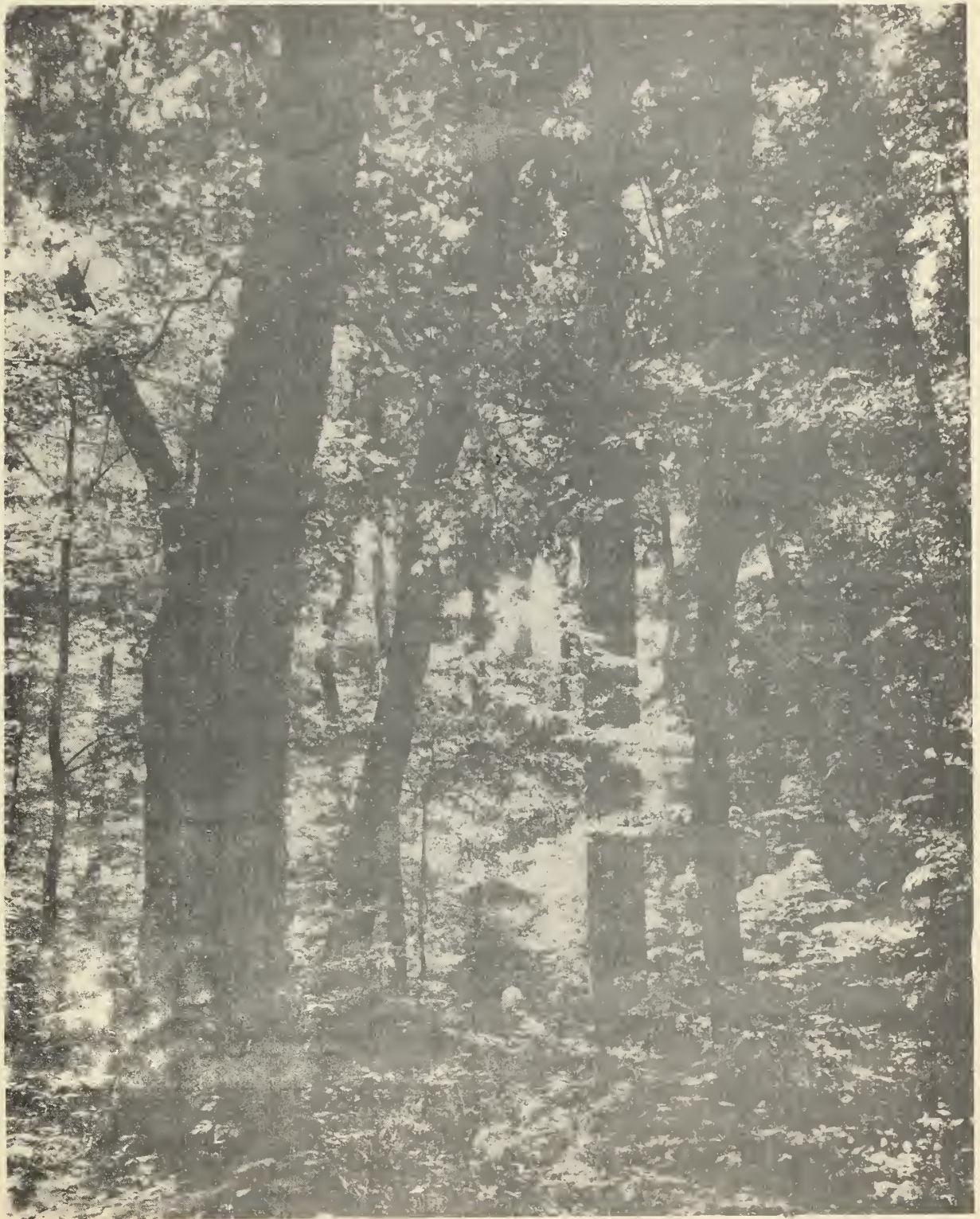


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE DIXIE RANGER



The Cover

Photograph taken in the Joyce Kilmer
Memorial Forest. Courtesy E. L. Fisher,
Asheville, North Carolina.

THE DIXIE RANGER

U. S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER , REGIONAL FORESTER

Volume 2

August 1936

Number 8

ROADSIDE CLEANUP

Upon returning from my vacation in July, circular letter of July 23 came to my attention. This clarifies the Region's policy on roadside cleanup work.

It was a shock to me, as it was probably to some of you, to find that in places expenditures for this work have run as high as \$1,000 per mile. I had no idea that we were trying to make city parks of our National Forests and, of course, it would neither be wise nor efficient to attempt to do so. As a matter of fact, the Regional Office can not be expected to set down a policy for this work in such detail that it will cover all the varied conditions found on our Southern National Forests. It must necessarily generalize and depend upon the good judgement of the men on the Forests to do this work in a common sense way.

We want to leave the strips along our roads, as far as possible, in their natural condition and certainly, if we do such work as planting, it should simulate nature so far as not to make our roads appear to go through city parks. Of course, the debris caused by road construction should be disposed of, either

through burning or dragging out of sight, and such touches of man as are displayed along roads should be left in a workmanlike manner. In brief, we may even want to do such things as planting of shrubs and vines, but if such work is undertaken, it should be done in a manner to make it appear that nature had done it rather than man. If the work is done in this way, with the application of a good deal of common sense and good taste, there is no reason why it should cost anything near \$1,000 per mile, nor that it should look too artificial. Quite naturally also, when we build roads for our own use such as fire protection or the use of timber operators, (i.e.) roads which will not be used for recreation or by the public in general, there is no necessity for doing any cleanup work along them.

-- JOSEPH C. KIRCHER
Regional Forester.

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TYPE MAPPING FOR PRIVATE

FOREST LANDS.

The CCC camps working on private forest lands in Region 8 are undertaking a project of timber type mapping that promises to run into many millions of acres before it is finished. The need for accurate fire control maps in protecting private forest land has resulted in the decision to obtain the data for these maps with the use of CCC enrollees, and the several States are rapidly organizing type mapping crews throughout the seventy-eight State and private camps in the Region. Some work of this sort has been going on since the beginning of the Emergency Conservation Work, and will perhaps ultimately cover all State and private forest lands.

The primary purpose of the work is to obtain detailed information of value in forest fire control. The data obtained will include an accurate map showing the roads, railroads, streams, fire-breaks, and topographic features. It will also include a type map showing twelve to fifteen easily recognized forest types, together with information on cultivated lands, savannas, marshes, beaches, and various fire hazards, such as settlements, dwellings, etc.

The organization of each State provides for an experienced timber cruiser to head up the work. He will be assisted in the central office by an assistant and sufficient draftsmen to properly assemble the maps submitted by the camps. Engineers will be employed to direct the work in the several camps and to make accurate base line surveys. Foresters will be

employed to direct the crews of enrollees in cruising the forest land between the base lines or otherwise obtaining the information called for. Enrollees in crews of two will run strip crews at intervals of one-fourth to one-half miles apart, obtaining the bulk of the information called for in the type map. Enrollees trained as draftsmen will assemble the data from the several crews for the camp map as the work progresses.

The State of Georgia already has type maps covering eight million acres, following such a procedure. Florida is making a start, type mapping 225,000 acres per month, and hopes to double this figure in a short time. Texas, North Carolina and South Carolina have made a start. It is expected that all States in Region 8 will be doing this work within the next two or three months.

-- W. R. Hine,
Regional Office.

TIMBER SALES OR TRACTORS

Timber sale receipts for the fiscal year just ended show that R-8 with a total of \$ 467,354 was second among the regions, being exceeded only by R-6 with a total of \$ 471,684. I had hoped that the region would reach the half a million dollar mark and be at the top of the list, but it did not quite make it.

During the past three years the Forests have had large construction and development programs;

there has been a CCC, ERA, NIRA, and others, to say nothing of a large acquisition program, and all of these have kept the supervisors and their men exceedingly busy. The result has been that there has been little time to think of timber management. It is true that on a number of Forests there have been timber survey parties and a few timber management plans have been made during the year. In general, however, I think it is fair to say that the only timber sale business handled has been that which has come unsolicited.

Construction activities have now been well organized and are running smoothly; there is little prospect of additional acquisition funds this fiscal year, and it seems to me that the present breathing spell is a wonderful time to be working on forest management and timber sale business.

If we are real forest managers, as we set ourselves up to be, our first concern should be with our timber resources. Road, telephone line, tower, and other construction are only means to an end, (i.e.), primarily to better and more timber production. They should not get our entire thought and energy to the exclusion of the management of our timber resources. It is true that during the past three years a considerable amount of stand improvement work has been done. It has put our stands into much better growing condition and it will be helpful in the future when these stands become merchantable. I wonder, however, how much attention has been given to the other phases of our forest management activities. We can't go on forever making stand improvement cuttings

which cost a lot of money. Our stands must bring in some returns and we ought to be giving a lot of thought to where and how returns are going to be realized.

For years we accepted timber sale business as it came to us and we made sales largely upon application. This practice has, of course, been somewhat modified by making some management plans and putting on the market some timber which we particularly want to market. This old system should disappear entirely and it should not be long before all of our forests are timber budget systems which prescribe not only how much timber should be cut annually, but where it should be cut. Then comes the job of promotion of timber sales which has hardly been scratched.

My whole plea is that if we are actually forest managers we have got to stop thinking in terms of tractors and graders and get down to thinking in terms of "Working Circles" and "Cutting Cycles". Too much of the energy of our technical foresters is going into developing physical improvements and to little into managing the timber resources.

Possibly we think we have done pretty well without timber business during the past year, in that we have topped all but one of the western regions which are two or three times as large in area as we are, but the record is not really as good as it looks on the surface. If it hadn't been for Henry Koen's white oak sales on the Ozark, the Region's receipts wouldn't look so good. With many areas under administration for over twenty years, there should be much more to sell and the National Forests of the

Region ought to contribute more to local community development and business. In the long run it can be done only through the harvesting of timber resources because the emergency construction now going on, which employs a good many local people, can at best be only temporary. I am exceedingly anxious, therefore, that our timber management plans be put into shape; that they be made to cover all of the National Forests of the Region, and that we push our timber sale business to come as close to our budgets as we can. Instead of a half a million dollar business, the Region ought to be well over the million dollar mark in its timber sale business, and with your help I hope to get there before many years.

--JOSEPH C. KIRCHER,
Regional Forester.

ASSOCIATE CHIEF CLAPP SPEAKS
ON FLOOD CONTROL

Associate Chief Earle H. Clapp addressed the Connecticut Engineering Congress in Bridgeport, Connecticut on July 25 and stressed the importance of forests in the control of floods and erosion. Mr. Clapp praised the resolution adopted last March by the Society calling for a coordinated and all-inclusive program of flood control ranging from stream improvement to forest management to prevent further "preventable devastation." He said that foresters will welcome the opportunity to work with engineers and all other interested groups in planning and carrying out a program on this basis.

Dr. Clapp outlined the work of the Forest Service in the study of the relationship of forests to floods, and sketched its future plans relating to flood control. He

explained that the forest-flood-erosion relationship, or what foresters term forest influences, is extremely complex, and that the Forest Service is now operating under a policy of intensive scientific research by means of which many of the important relationships which enter into the problem as a whole have been effectively isolated and studied.

"One of the most significant of these relationships is the influence of forests on surface run-off," Dr. Clapp said. "A second relationship of great significance is the influence of forest fires on run-off and erosion. In the southern Appalachians, forest fires in an old growth pine-hardwood forest increased surface run-off on an average of ten times over that of unburned forests of the same type, and as much as 32 times in individual storms."

ACT APPROVED FOR WILDLIFE

TREATY WITH MEXICO

Mexico is now prepared to cooperate with the United States and Canada in the protection of migratory birds and game animals according to a treaty signed on February 7 by the Honorable Josephus Daniels, American ambassador to Mexico, and the Honorable Eduardo Hay, Foreign Minister of Mexico, ratified by the Senate on April 30 and approved June 30 by President Roosevelt. Ratification by Mexico is to follow and the new law will take effect upon proclamation of the exchange of ratifications.

Federal authority over migratory birds has heretofore depended on the Migratory Bird treaty with Great Britain. The new treaty reinforces this authority by providing for a dual basis for the Federal regulations conserving ducks, geese, and other migrants, and extends the principles of the migratory bird treaty act to the entire North American Continent. The amended Act also authorizes the appropriation of Federal funds for putting into effect the treaties and acts and regulations thereunder, for cooperating with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, and for making necessary investigations.

The Mexican treaty also provides for Federal protection of several species not specified in the agreement with Great Britain, as many species that cross the Mexican border do not reach Canada.

The treaty with Mexico also provides that game mammals, as well as migratory birds, may not be transported, dead or alive, over the Mexican border without a permit from the government of each country.

Other provisions of the agreement with Mexico include the limitation of migratory-bird hunting to a maximum of 4 months, under permit; closing the season on ducks in both countries from March 10 to September 1; and establishment of refuge zones in which the taking of migratory birds will be prohibited.

MILLION-ACRE FORESTRY

PROJECT IN MISSISSIPPI

Recent issues of the ~~SOUTH~~ERN LUMBERMAN and the MISSISSIPPI FORESTS AND PARKS carried accounts of an agreement between the Mississippi Forestry Commission and the Masonite Corporation, providing for cooperation between the two agencies in reforestation, forest education, forest management, distribution of forest nursery stock and the establishment of school and other forests and forestry demonstration plots on approximately one million acres of forest lands adjacent to the Masonite Corporation plant at Laurel, Mississippi.

The project is unique in that work will be done not on the Masonite Corporation lands, but on other lands within a radius of 25 miles from Laurel, Mississippi. No contract with the land owners is contemplated and these owners will be under no obligations, because of service rendered, to sell the forest products to the Corporation. Commenting on this project, J. H. Thickens, Vice-President of the Masonite Corporation said:

" With 53 million cords of pine pulpwood and nearly 30 million cords of hardwood pulpwood now standing on 14,000,000 acres in Mississippi, according to recent figures released by the Southern Forest Experiment Station, there is no urgent need for intensive forestry practices on our part, since the total pulpwood taken from Mississippi by all pulping industries may not exceed 400,000 cords per year. However, the Masonite Corporation has a real and personal interest in

the development of the state of Mississippi, and especially that part of the State most intimate to our Laurel plant. Our supply of pulpwood is already assured, but we feel a certain obligation to aid in a more intensive development of these forest lands, not only for pulpwood but for the production of poles, piling, lumber naval stores, veneer and other products that may produce higher values to the land owners".

As forester for the project, Lee C. Sessions has been released to the Corporation by the Mississippi Forestry Commission. Plans for the first year, as presented by State Forester Merrill, involve aid in forest fire control, management, utilization and land use. Demonstrations of planting, thinning, pruning, and marking trees for stand improvement will be important features. One thousand seedlings will be given by the Corporation to each of 300 farmers for planting during the first year. The budget involves approximately \$ 6,000 for the first year, with the Corporation paying two-thirds.

FOREST FIRE INSURANCE
FOR NAVAL STORES TIMBER.

A first step in the development of fire insurance for forest crops is being taken through the Farm Credit Administration and the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Representatives of the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Land Bank, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the State Forester of Georgia held a conference with Mr. Kircher and representatives of the Regional Office, United States Forest Service, on August 1 in an

effort to work out certain details with regard to fire insurance for naval stores timber.

The project arose through an effort of the Farm Credit Administration to lend assistance to naval stores timber operators in their efforts to obtain financial assistance at reasonable rates of interest. The Farm Credit Administration is anxious to make loans to the naval stores timber growers in accordance with the law permitting the extension of the AAA benefits to this class as timber farmers. Nevertheless, the Farm Credit Administration deems it advisable to have its loans guaranteed against loss by fire. Accordingly, it requested the Hartford Fire Insurance Company to write insurance for naval stores trees. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company agreed to do this but since it is a pioneer field the Company has been careful to obtain the advice of the United States Forest Service and the several State Forest Services. Insurance policies will be conservative since they will pay losses only where fire completely destroys the productivity of the timber, from the naval stores standpoint, to the extent of 30 percent over the period of the loan, or where fire reduces the naval stores productivity of the timber more than 30 percent over a 3-year period. Loans are not made on any trees under 4 inches in diameter. While this would appear to assure that the insurance company would not have to pay out any considerable amount as a result of damage, it will accomplish its purpose in permitting the land owner to obtain his loan at greatly reduced rates of interest and will give the bank the guarantee which it requires. Forest fire insurance, if

successfully carried through, will be of tremendous assistance in obtaining fire protection for private lands. It will be advantageous for men who seek to borrow money from the Federal Land Bank to provide protection as recommended by Federal and State agencies because failure to do so will result in increased premium costs for fire insurance or refusal of loans. If and when the program of fire insurance becomes successfully established, the land owners will be relieved of one important hazard to a successful timber growing enterprise.

Under the present plan a timber grower who wishes to obtain a loan from the Farm Credit Administration will be obliged to state the steps he is taking to protect his timber from fire. He will, moreover, be obliged to request the local State representatives, such as the District Forester or County Warden, to give a statement as to the adequacy of his protection efforts and to include therein any additional steps or improvements necessary to provide adequate protection. This statement will be taken into account by the bank and by the insurance company in determining whether or not to make a loan and in determining the amount of premium to be paid.

In addition to the requirements for fire control the Farm Credit Administration will require good naval stores practice throughout the wood operation, and proper manufacturing and cooperage practice in order to insure the best grades of gum and rosin practicable. As one example, there is the requirement that no new faces may be hung on trees that are less than 9 inches in diameter. Other requirements cover-

ing size and number of faces, width of bars, depth and height of streaking, width of face, care of equipment, and proper running of the operations are included.

--- W. R. Hine
Regional Office.

YOUR NATIONAL FOREST

PERIODIC BURNING

There is still existent in many minds a misconception of the Forest Service's aim in suppressing forest fires. To those individuals a stroll through timberlands freed of brush and debris and characterized by large old trees suffices to satisfy their contention that such conditions are ideal.

Before arriving at immediate decisions let us pause with the Forest Service and examine the reasons behind their fire suppression measures:

(1) They are dealing in terms both present and future; not alone the timber now standing in our forests-- sufficient for present needs during our lives-- but that timber of the future which certainly will be necessary to the need of our descendants. Can fires continue to annually burn on timberlands and allow young trees-- the potential future crop-- to exist? They cannot. Burning therefore converts a forest to a temporary state, limited by the expected lifetime of trees too large to be immediately killed by fire.

(2) Can saw-timber remain healthy through a series of fires? Again the answer is no. Like blood poisoning which requires a point of

entry for impurities directly into the bloodstream of a human being before infection occurs, decay must seek an entry into wood before damage can be done a living tree. The bark of the tree is its shield. Fires burn through bark of even the largest trees and expose the susceptible wood. Decay results. This can readily be noted by any who care to visit a local mill and study fire-scarred logs as they are opened by the saw.

(3) Does constant burning destroy food materials necessary for continued timber growth? Yes. The farmer who annually removes his crop with no thought of returning nutrients in the form of fertilizers to the soil in time reduces his farm to a low state of productivity. Likewise, leaves, needles, twigs and decaying wood which go up in smoke are but lost fertilizers for future timber crops.

HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES

--Norman R. Hawley,
Ouachita National Forest

TWENTY-SIX "FIRE BUGS"

ARRESTED:

The Texas Forest Service under State Forester Siecke is going after the "woods burner" in no uncertain manner.

The August Texas Forest News reports twenty-six arrests for the first five months of this year.

Fourteen "fire bugs" have been convicted and fined a total of \$349.95. Twelve additional cases are pending, awaiting action in the local courts of East Texas.

We are gratified that the decision of the Texas Forest Service to undertake strict fire law enforcement is meeting with success and we congratulate them.

Texas and Arkansas have both undertaken strict law enforcement and their results prove fire laws can be enforced.

We hope this policy will become general throughout Region 8 for we believe forest fire-law enforcement an effective fire prevention measure.

-- J. W. K. Holliday,
Division of State and
Private Forestry.

----- LARGE TIMBER SALE MADE

ON SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL LANDS

A recent news release by H. A. Smith, State Forester, South Carolina State Forest Service reports that one million board feet of mostly virgin (old growth) shortleaf pine timber is to be cut on the forest lands of the De La Howe State School near McCormick, South Carolina. The sale of this stumpage was recently made by the school authorities to a private operator who will operate on a "timber sale agreement" prepared by the South Carolina State Forest Service. An unusually high stumpage price was paid because of the excellent quality of the timber.

This is the first time such an agreement has been accepted by a logging and sawmill operator working on timber lands in South Carolina. Under the terms of the agreement the International 1/4 inch log scale, prepared by the United States Forest Service will be used for scaling the board feet volume of logs. A log

scaler provided by the school is scaling all logs cut and checking the woods operations.

The agreement also provides for the marking of all trees for cutting by a representative of the South Carolina State Forest Service. This is to insure sufficient seed trees and younger faster growing trees for a future timber crop on the same area. Provision is made in the agreement for careful felling of trees to prevent damage to reproduction. Carelessness in felling or cutting unmarked trees subjects the operator to a penalty scale. No pine tops cut are allowed to rest against standing living trees, as a precaution against an epidemic of pine bark beetles. The operator is held responsible for preventing and controlling any forest fires resulting from his woods or sawmill operations.

The De La Howe School cares for and educates orphans and other children who do not have suitable homes. It was established over 150 years ago under the will of Dr. John De La Howe, a French Huguenot physician. A clause in the will of Dr. De La Howe in which this property of over 1800 acres was deeded to the State of South Carolina provides that 1000 acres of the total acreage shall remain in a growing forest, the products of the forest to be removed when ripe and used for the interest of the school. The school authorities desirous of managing this forest for its greatest benefits and perpetuity similar to management practices used in successful farming, called on the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station and the South Carolina Forest Service in 1935 to work up a management plan to be used on the forest

lands of the school properties. This management plan was made by the Experiment Station in cooperation with the South Carolina Forest Service and calls for the cutting annually of a quantity equal only to the growth for that year. The South Carolina Forest Service now has the responsibility of rendering advice and assistance in the execution of this plan.

Another interesting feature of this project is the fact that 100 acres of the school forest lands are to remain uncut and undistributed as a "Forest Museum". This 100 acres is made up mostly of virgin stands of shortleaf pine and miscellaneous hardwoods. This particular tract is probably the only stand of uncut virgin shortleaf pine timber in the Piedmont section of South Carolina. In connection with the school project, the South Carolina State Forest Service says.

"The acceptance by the school authorities of forestry practices as recommended by the State Forest Service and the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station is a forward step in the wise use of forest lands for that particular property and is an excellent example for other timber land owners and farmers to follow."

RECREATION

She: "This is an ideal spot for a picnic".

He: "It must be. Fifty million chiggers can't be wrong."

--DeSoto Fire News.

PREVENTION

" A contact now may save a thousand acres this winter."

TO RANGERS AND PROJECT

SUPERINTENDENTS:

It won't be so long now before another fire season is upon us. During these trying months ahead, the effectiveness of the Prevention work done this summer in each camp area will be clearly shown. Some Rangers and Project Superintendents are really making an issue for Fire Prevention. Others go on their way unheeding.

Prevention is a simple, pleasant way to avoid the costly, heart-breaking suppression battles and the drudgery of mop-up work. Instead of waiting until the fire season is here and then feverishly whipping a suppression organization into shape for the fires which you might have prevented, why not put some of that thought and effort into Prevention? Do it now - October will be to late.

If this Prevention idea does not get across now, get ready to accept the inevitable consequences of numerous fires. But bear in mind that where the smoke is the thickest, the blaze is the hottest or a night patrol shivers in the wintry gale, that is where you will be expected to be.

— DeSoto Fire News.

(We "lifted" this right off the front page of the third issue of Mr. Conarro's FIRE NEWS, the first copy of this news letter that we have seen. We trust that we are on the mailing list as it is much too good to miss. - Editor)

AUSTIN CARY NOTES GIVEN TO FLORIDA

UNIVERSITY FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

Technical forestry notes of the late Dr. Austin Cary have been presented to the department of forestry, University of Florida, and filed in the library of the University as the Austin Cary Memorial Forestry notes. They will be available for consultation by Southern lumber and timber operators, as well as for use by students. They are of particular value to naval stores operators and to timber men interested in the newsprint industry now growing in the South. The gift, made by a brother, G. F. Cary of Mount Dora, included also personal forestry equipment of considerable value.

The gift consisted of six large boxes of notes and equipment, including calipers, instrument board, increment borer, diameter tapes and a clinometer for measuring the height of trees. No equipment of this kind had been available for students to use heretofore.

Many of the technical notes were made in Florida, Alabama and Georgia. They concerned fire studies, thinning, drought, bugs, turpentine and gum yield tests. Dr Cary was very methodical and his notes were complete through the day preceding his death.

-- Agricultural News Service
University of Florida.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR
CENTRAL DISPATCHERS AND
PROJECT SUPERINTENDENTS .

1. Thou shalt let nothing come before thy work, remaining by thy 'phone twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, throughout the whole year.

2. Thou shalt declare Forest Fires thy enemy and shalt do all in thy power to spread the gospel and make forest fires the enemy of every man, woman, and child living in this section of thy State.

3. Thou shalt be prepared for the worst at all times, with enough competent fire bosses, trucks, tools, and men to cope with any situation that might arise.

4. Thou shalt be firm with men on fire duty and see that they are checked closely by the Leader in charge. Thou shalt have no mercy on he who skips fire duty, as this is a cardinal sin and shalt not be tolerated.

5. Thou shalt keep in touch with thy lookouts at all times and be sure that they can call you when they want you; and if the telephone is bad and thou cannot hear, "woof" not at the lookout, but ride the telephone foreman until he has repaired the trouble, for without a good connection between lookout and dispatcher, the entire organization is crippled.

6. Thou shalt keep thyself posted as to the humidity, wind rate and all weather conditions and see that the Ranger is advised of them three times a day.

7. On getting a fire call, thou shalt act with speed and accuracy and woe be unto thee if thou doth not have a crew on the road in five minutes. Thou shalt send enough men to handle the fire, but do not leave thyself without plenty of man-power in reserve.

8. From the minute a fire call is sounded, thou shalt see all, hear all, know all, and record all in an orderly manner that happens in connection with the fire.

9. Thou shalt honor and obey the instructions of thy fire plan.

10. Thou shalt do all in thy power to aid in the conviction of those that are guilty of starting forest fires. Thou shalt keep thy maps posted, thy towers clean, thy records clear, a picture of the District in thy mind, and be three jumps ahead of anything that might happen next, so that thy days may be long with the Forest Service and so that thou may live long and enjoy the Forests that God hath given thee.

-- Harold Bussey, F-7
Bradley, S. C.

VOCATIONAL FORESTRY SCHOOL CAMP
HOLDS ANNUAL SESSION

The sixth annual Vocational Forestry School Camp was held at Abraham Baldwin College, Tifton, Georgia, for a ten day period, July 5-15.

One hundred twenty students - the largest number ever to attend - representing 120 schools where vocational agriculture is taught, were enrolled in the camp. The

students were selected on the basis of a competitive examination in forestry, moral character and scholarship being also considered.

Such courses as tree identification, utilization of wood, surveying and mensuration, and forest management were studied. Instruction during the school-camp was given by the following district foresters: W. D. Young, T. P. Hursey, W. G. Wallace, R. R. Evans, S. L. McCrary and H. D. Story, Jr. W. S. Black, teacher of forestry at Abraham Baldwin College, also assisted with the instruction.

The camp was in charge of Geo. I. Martin, Assistant Supervisor for Vocational Agriculture. He was assisted by a group of teachers of vocational agriculture of the state.

A recreational program was provided, which consisted of swimming, soft ball, baseball, boxing and horseshoe pitching. This program was in charge of G. C. Donaldson, Dean of Abraham Baldwin College. He was assisted by Leroy C. Lanford, teacher of vocational agriculture at the college.

Senator Walter F. George was the principal speaker at the closing exercises held on July 14. He congratulated the students on their interest in the subject of forestry, and urged that they continue this interest, in order that our great forest resources might be better protected and more fully developed.

Other speakers who appeared on the program from time to time included: Richard W. Smith, State Geologist, Atlanta; G. D. Marckworth, Director, School of Forestry, Athens;

Paul H. Gerrard, United States Forest Service, Atlanta; L. M. Sheffer, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, Athens; John Green Herring, Editor Tifton Daily Gazette, Tifton; E. C. Starr, Director Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton.

The entire body was taken on a trip to Sea Island Beach on Saturday, July 11. This was a real treat for many of the boys had never seen the ocean.

J. D. Davis, teacher of vocational agriculture, Pavo High School, was awarded a cash prize of \$ 50 and a Certificate of Honor, given by the Georgia Forestry Association in recognition of the most outstanding work done in forestry during the past year. R. L. Johnson, teacher of vocational forestry at Fairburn, was awarded a second prize of \$ 25. These two teachers have carried on excellent forestry programs in their schools for several years and are highly commended for their accomplishments.

-- Claude E. Boggs,
Georgia Forest Service.

WORK PLAN

(From the PINAKIE, Pisgah
news letter)

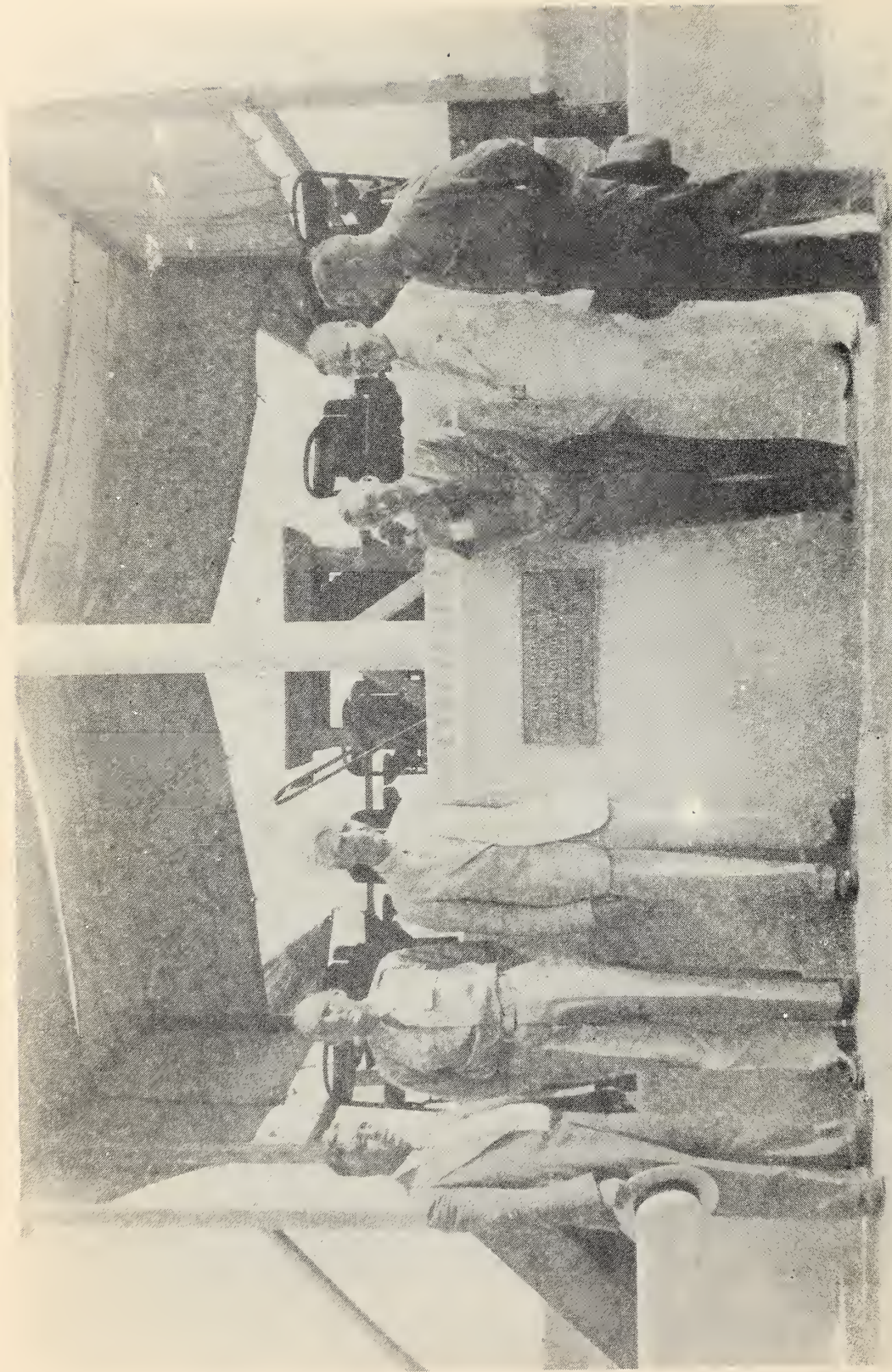
The latest in Forest Service work planning fresh from the style-shops in the Glenn Building is the "Riebold System". The Pisgah has been selected as one of the Forests on which to try it out. Like most new ideas, it is simply a clearer recognition and restatement of old facts. It reduces to writing the



Forest Service float, prepared by Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests, which took first prize in the Industrial Division, Annual Rhododendron Festival Parade held in Asheville in June.



Deer on Fawn Farm; Pisgah National Forest.



Photograph made at the dedication of the Stuart Nursery, Kisatchie National Forest - Left to right:

V.H. Sonderegger, State Forester, Louisiana; Colonel Harold Marr, Commanding, District "E" Camp Beauregard; E.A. Sherman, Associate Chief U.S. Forest Service; Philip H. Bryan, Supervisor, Kisatchie National Forest; V. V. Lamkin, Mayor, Alerandria, Louisiana; Joseph C Kircher, Regional Forester.

mental processes which are followed through in all forms of work plans and thereby lessens the chance for superficial and hasty consideration of the work. In addition, it provides a closer relationship between the work project, the Ranger, and the Supervisor's staff and lessens the chance for one of the spokes in the wheel of progress getting out of place and causing an upset.

To be sure the plans will not work perfectly. They must be ever reshaped to meet changing conditions else changing conditions will defeat the plans. The technique of planning is a step in the right direction, however. It is worth study by everyone for its use will assist in the elimination of slipshod thinking.

-- J. Herbert Stone,
Forest Supervisor.

WEEKS LAW CELEBRATION

The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, has announced a Silver Jubilee in the White Mountain National Forest, in New Hampshire, September 13, 14 and 15, in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the passage of Weeks Law, or the beginning of the National Forest acquisition program in the eastern United States. Headquarters for the Jubilee will be the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods.

Among those expected to participate in the celebration are Gifford Pinchot, first chief forester of the United States; F. A. Silcox, present chief of the Forest Service; Sinclair Weeks, son of John W. Weeks,

author of the Weeks Law; John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times and an ardent conservationist, and Governor H. Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire.

The Jubilee will get under way on the evening of September 13 with a banquet at the Mount Washington Hotel. A number of addresses on the Weeks Law and the extension of the National Forest in the East have been scheduled. The following two days will be devoted to field trips.

Additional information may be had and reservations made by writing the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, 23 School Street, Concord, New Hampshire.

-- American Forests.

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In TIME, February 1, there were two definitions of Research -- A method of finding out what people will be wanting when they are through wanting what they are wanting now. A method of keeping everybody reasonably dissatisfied with what they have.

- Clipped

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FOREST NEWS

CHEROKEE--On Saturday July 18, five carloads of summer-school students of the University of Chattanooga, under the direction of Dr. Butts and Dr. Palmer, heads of the Departments of Science and Philosophy, respectively, were guided on a trip through the Tellico Renger District. The purpose of the trip, aside from pointing out the natural scenery and the points of interest in the Cherokee Forest, was to determine the potential possibilities of the forest as a natural laboratory for students of natural science. The party was comprised of students from the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and New York. Officers of the Cherokee Forest conducting the trip were Assistant Forester E. J. Mead, Aquatic Biologist, A. D. Holloway and Junior Forester C. Joe Galloway.

From the Ranger's headquarters at Tellico Plains, the party proceeded up Tellico River via Bald River Falls; up North River to Stratton Meadows, Whiggs Cabin, and through the virgin timber of the proposed natural area on to the Hemlock Lookout. At this point, from an elevation of some four thousand feet, the drainages of the Citico and Tellico were observed. The final point of observation was the scene of the 7000 acre forest fire which occurred in 1925 in the Jeffries Hell area in the Citico drainage. The return trip was made via Sassafras Ridge to Tellico Plains.

Saturday morning the Chattanooga Y.M.C.A. Camp, located on the southwest end of Parksville Lake on the Bakers Creek inlet, was saved from complete destruction by forest

fire by the prompt discovery and suppression action taken by the Sylco CCC Camp located on the Hiwassee District of the Cherokee National Forest. The fire was started by a careless smoker dropping a burning match or cigarette stub into the highly inflammable dry litter in the camp area; the blaze spread rapidly into adjacent woodlands. The Lookouts on Oswald Dome, Sassafras and Doogan Mountain sighted the smoke, in a few minutes a crew of enrollees was enroute to the fire. The Y. M. C. A. campers were out on Parksville Lake and knew nothing of the fire until after the Forest Service crews had corralled it. One building was burned completely down, and had the Forest Service crews been one-half hour later in arriving, the entire camp would have been destroyed.

Director Norvon Clark expressed deep gratitude to the Forest Service for the efficient manner in which it handled the fire. He kept his boys patrolling the fire all night to prevent fire from catching up in the unburned section of the camp.

On Sunday, July 5, the CCC boys from Tumbling Creek Camp, Tennessee F-10, responded to a request from Marion Payne of Ducktown, Tennessee to aid in searching for the body of his son who was drowned in the Hiwassee River near McFarland, Tennessee on July 4. The CCC boys worked day and night until 12:30 A.M. July 8, when the body was found, a total of 102 man-days. ECW Forest Service personnel from Camp F-10 directed the work during the day, and Army personnel at night.

The work of the CCC boys was praised highly by Mr. Payne and other residents of the Ducktown Basin concerned in the case. Deepest appreciation was expressed by the Payne family for the service rendered by the Forest Service and Camp Tennessee F-10.

-- Donald E. Clark,
Forest Supervisor.

OUACHITA

On July 30 the District Rangers met with the Forest Supervisor in Hot Springs to formulate plans for handling the new ERA Program. Plans were laid to put 442 men to work on the Forest as soon as they could be made available by WPA. The entire morning was devoted to the ERA program during which time allotments of men and money were made to the various Forest projects.

The afternoon session resembled an allotment conference in which P and A money was allocated for the Fiscal Year. Fire control came in for its share of discussion as the meeting drew to a close. A report by Assistant Ranger Benson indicated that the new Pacific Marine Pumps which have been purchased for fire control are very successful in "mop-up" work. This pump has been tried out thoroughly in the Mena District.

Two million yards of clay will be required for the construction of the dam on Alum Fork which will provide a 1500 acre lake for the water supply of the City of Little Rock.

A special Use Permit has been issued to cover the Forest land included in this project. Actual construction work on the dam is scheduled to begin in September.

Supervisor Nelson and Mayor Overman of Little Rock went over the project on the ground during the last week in July. A portion of a Forest Service development road which will be flooded by the lake is being reconstructed by the City of Little Rock. All timber on Forest Service land which is to be flooded has been salvaged through sales.

The Kiamichi District, which led the Forest for the first half of the year in the number of fires, reports only one for the month of July and that was a lightning fire.

The vigorous law enforcement program which has been pushed for the past three months is believed to be showing good results. More convictions for fire trespass have been received in the Kiamichi District than in any other on the Forest. Much credit for this is due the new Law Enforcement Officer, Mr. F. C. Rogers, who assists the Ranger in investigating and prosecuting the cases.

In addition to law enforcement, Ranger Donaldson has initiated a publicity campaign which reaches newspapers without as well as within the Forest. A weekly box is published in the Heavener Ledger and the Tahleah American. Articles of general interest are sent to the larger papers throughout the State.

Approved plans have been received for the beautification of Blue Mountain and Winding Stair

Tower Grounds, work to be started on these projects as soon as the present work on Horsethief and Billy Creek Recreational Units is completed. The Billy Creek Unit is already receiving a large play, 119 cars having been counted in this unit during a single day.

The trial of Adell Allen, confessed slayer of E.B. Bethel, will be held at Waldron the week of August 3, Sheriff W. W. Austin, F. C. Rogers, and G. M. Wilkinson interviewed Allen at the Sebastian County Jail in Fort Smith July 28, in the hope of getting a further statement from him. Allen, however, had nothing to say.

In conjunction with the Montgomery County Homecoming Celebration held at Mt. Ida, Arkansas July 3 and 4, 1936, the Forest Service sponsored a display under the direction of Ranger Bigley. Three relief models, approximately five feet square, depicting Montgomery County of 1836, 1936 and the future, respectively, were prepared. Materials at hand, such as native clay for terrain, bitterweed for trees, tinfoil for streams and corn meal for roads were employed. CCC enrollees of Slatington Camp carved the necessary model lookout towers and the buildings, water tanks, etc., common to the settlement.

Bearing out the motif of fire protection, the model of 1836 depicted a green virgin wilderness, unbroken save for the streams and a rough road or two; that of 1936, the existing towns and roads, and the tutover, heavily burned lands of the new Govern-

ment purchase units, as compared to thriving areas under present Forest Service administration. Finally, the model of the future indicated a return of timber to all mountains, elimination of fire-blackened areas and improved cultural features throughout the County.

In addition, two Ouachita National Forest photographic display panels were placed alongside the models. Junior Foresters Hawley and Thielking were in attendance to offer explanations, distribute Forest Service pamphlets and to register guests. During the two days over 1,000 persons viewed the exhibit.

Forest Fore Protection Trailers have been shown by commercial theatre operators throughout the Forest for the past month. These trailers have been highly successful, according to reports from the Rangers.

Supervisor Nelson took Harvey C. Couch, Chairman of the Arkansas Centennial Commission, over several scenic drives throughout the Forest and they visited a number of points of interest to recreationists. During the trip plans were made for giving the Forest more publicity through cooperation with Mr. Couch and the Arkansas Centennial Commission.

Supervisor Nelson attended a meeting of the Mena Lions Club on July 21 where the proposed recreational development at the headwaters of the Ouachita River was presented by the Lions for his consideration. A dam across a spring fed branch at the extreme headwaters of the Ouachita River is proposed. This

development is in the vicinity of Rich Mountain Top Road, known as the "Sky Line Drive". Construction work on the Rich Mountain "Sky Line Drive" will begin first week in August.

-- A. L. Nelson,
Forest Supervisor .

SOUTH CAROLINA

It is noted at Camp F-9, that a keener interest has been taken in the Educational Program and the various activities seem to be bearing good results. The subsistence gardening project has resulted in the entire camp being fed many times on squash, tomatoes, okra, cantaloupes, watermelons, beans, and cabbage. The woodworking class has produced many rustic lawn benches and chairs, which are being placed around the grounds. The foremanship class is getting good work from all leaders and assistant leaders. Due to the interest that is being taken in the Mechanics and Care of Tools classes, equipment seems to have been somewhat better taken care of. In general, all instruction is cheerfully given and much good has come of it.

A class in fire control is being held each week at Camp F-9, instructions being given the enrollees in the proper methods of fire suppression.

An outstanding example of effective public relations work is that of Ranger Garber on the Francis Marion. During the period January 1 to July 1, 1935 the Francis Marion had 265 fires. Ranger Garber put on a fire prevention campaign consist-

ing of lectures, showing moving pictures, lantern slides, press-releases, and individual contacts. Law enforcement action followed occurrence of man caused fires; more publicity followed law enforcement cases. Only 52 fires were recorded on the Francis Marion during the period January 1 to July 1, 1936.

Ranger Garber reports that recent contacts and conversation with local and state game wardens give assurance of more diligent protection of game and observance of game laws, which will be made possible by the bridging of Wambaw creek. It is reported that many large flocks of young wild turkeys have been seen on the Francis Marion.

Field planting formed one of the activities this past spring on the Long Cane and Enoree Units where a total of 501 acres of Loblolly pine 1-0 stock was planted. Nursery stock was obtained, free of charge, through the cooperation of the North Carolina and South Carolina state nurseries at Raleigh and Camden respectively. A total of 504,650 loblolly pine was planted. This is the first attempt at field planting on either of these units and for this reason it is more or less in the experimental stage. With the establishment of our own nurseries, together with added experience and development of technique, we hope in the future to make a better showing both as to area planted and cost of production.

-- H. M. SEARS,
Forest Supervisor

KISATCHIE

Since the publication of several local press releases there have been many inquiries about the various recreational projects under construction on the Kisatchie. Valentine Lake has caught the fancy of the public and many people have driven out to see the work under progress. So many people have shown an interest in the proposed special use sites at this area that a complete redesign of the area has been made.

Work on the lake is progressing rapidly. The lake bottom has been cleared of trees and underbrush and the stumps are being removed as rapidly as possible. Within the next week the stream will be blocked and the water carried thru the flood gates.

The Big Creek Camp is almost complete. This area will be ready in time for the fall fishing. A picnic shelter has been erected here.

Many of the streams and lakes were restocked with bass from the State and Government fish hatcheries during July. Thousands of small bass were placed in the better locations and this program will increase the fishing in these waters considerably in the future. There are an exceptionally large number of quail in the forest this year. Field crews report seeing an occasional deer.

The Yankee Springs road was completed in July and many people in this vicinity have expressed their appreciation to the Forest Service for this project.

The cabin at Gum Springs Tower was recently completed. It is a very attractive structure and when

the landscaping is completed will be one of the most attractive Lookout stations on the Forest.

Ranger Potter addressed the Young Men's Business League at DeRidder, Louisiana July 9th on general activities and policies of the Forest Service. Much interest was shown in this talk and Mr. Potter reports that many of the persons present asked for information about the Service and that talks of this nature do much to help in relations with the public.

The educational program in the camp was given additional impetus during July by the appointment of an educational advisor at each camp. Detail courses in general Forestry and other activities have been initiated and satisfactory response was given to this program by the enrollees.

--- Philip H. Bryan,
Forest Supervisor.

ALABAMA

The initial detailed management plan for the Alabama Working Circle of the Black Warrior National Forest has been completed and submitted to the Regional Forester. Regulations for small sales and timber stand improvement measures have been drawn up and it is expected that the latter will be initiated soon on the Talladega District. Interest in Government timber is being shown and may result in sales in the near future. Plans are being worked up by Junior Forester Kuhn for the installation of permanent growth plots on the Alabama Working Circle.

The construction of 100-foot towers on the Talladega District is progressing rapidly. One has been completed while two others are under construction. Towers on the Oakmulgee District and the Conecuh National Forest will be erected soon.

Among the various projects under way on the Talladega District which is of particular interest to visitors seeking a scenic drive is the Skyway Motorway. This proposed double-track road, when completed will be about 60 miles in length extending in a southwesterly direction from a point on United States Route #78 about 3 miles west of Heflin, Alabama. It will be the scenic road of the State and will pass within a short distance of Cheaha Mountain, the highest point in Alabama. One quarter of the total length has been finished to date and is ready for surfacing.

The construction of this scenic route involves the erection of a four span bridge with a total length of 196 feet over Talladega Creek. The footings for this structure have been poured and work on the piers is in progress.

Recreational reconnaissance reports have been completed and submitted for the Black Warrior and Talladega National Forests. Plans have been completed and submitted for approval for a recreational development on the Black Warrior National Forest. A 35-acre lake on Brushy Creek is an important item in connection with the proposed recreational area.

The W. R. Burt Estate tract of 39,307 acres on the Talladega District of the Talladega National

Forest was re-optional on July 31. It is hoped that this tract can be presented to the National Forest Reservation Commission at its next meeting since the holdings are practically in a solid block and sustain an excellent stand of yellow pine timber.

The report on National Forest Contribution Study in Winston and Lawrence Counties (Black Warrior) is being prepared.

In soliciting wood-using industries for exhibit for the Forest Service Exhibit at the Texas Centennial a very unusual product was found. The Decatur Box and Basket Company of Decatur, Alabama, is one of two concerns in the country that manufacture bristles for rotary street sweeps. This product is made from a good grade of hickory. The splints or bristles are made in lengths of from 18 to 24 inches. A sample of this product was entered with the Forest Service Exhibit at Dallas.

We aren't attempting to steal any of Virginia's thunder but we would like to call attention to the fact that within the National Forest boundaries of Alabama are two "Natural Bridges". Recreational Planner Lammers has found them on the Black Warrior National Forest and indicates they are not miniatures by any means. He has also located some fine waterfalls scattered throughout the Black Warrior and Talladega National Forests.

-- Frank W. Rasor,
Forest Supervisor.

FLORIDA

Three new pickups for use as fire trucks on the Apalachicola have been received. These trucks, together with one which has been used as a fire truck in an experimental way, will be rigged up with Panama pumps and racks to carry 50-gallon drums of water. They will be located at strategic points on the forest to be used for the initial attack on fires. Larger fire trucks have been tried on the Apalachicola but proved unsatisfactory because of the excessive weight. The flatwoods and swampy terrain permit the use of only light equipment.

We have also received a 25-horsepower crawler type tractor and a light four-disc reversible plow. It is planned to mount this unit on a heavy truck and keep it ready at all times for use on the larger fires. Firelines were plowed in the area embraced by the forest several years ago when it was a State Protective Unit. Due to the innumerable bays and drains these lines were exceedingly difficult to establish and very hard on the equipment used. Within two years time they were so covered with vegetation that they had no further protective value. Since the grass has been broken on these lines it would be impractical to attempt to work them except during a period of abnormal drouth. It is therefore planned to establish only primary firelines which will be drivable and which can be constructed at reasonable cost. At the time of a dangerous fire, this mounted fireline-plowing outfit will be dispatched from the ranger station and travel as close to the fire as possible on the

roads and primary firelines. The unit will then be run off the truck and the plow pulled with the discs out of the ground across country to the head of the fire, where the fireline will be built at the time and place actually needed.

A series of examinations for superintendents, foremen and machine operators has been started on the Apalachicola, with an examination of 25 questions pertaining to road conditions. These questions, which were patterned after the examinations given on the DeSoto, were adapted to local conditions. It is planned to conduct these examinations once each quarter and to cover all phases of the forest activity.

Approximately fifteen young men who were expecting to be engaged in work in connection with the Naval Stores Reduction Program, former Supervisor C.G. Smith, and Mr. Joseph Yencso, spent two days on the Choctawhatchee, concluding their stay and instruction course with a short field trip to a nearby turpentine operation on National Forest land. Here they were instructed as to methods to be used in checking an operator's turpentine orchard.

Work has been started in obtaining data on summer water temperatures of the various streams on the Choctawhatchee. Winter temperatures were taken by the Bureau of Biological Survey last year. This is in keeping with a proposed stream stocking plan.

Mr. Ripley, in his "Believe it or Not." column, says that Western Florida, in the Bayou and Bay sections, which includes the Choctawhatchee, is the worst

Location in the entire United States for electrical storms. This season there have been 13 lightning fires on the area. Here is a strong lightning story as reported by Ranger Snyder:

Early in August the Choctaw-hatchee experienced several days of severe storms. In one sale area a negro was walking along a road when lightning struck a dead snag about thirty feet from him. Eye witness say he was literally picked up, turning head over heels three times, and placed on his feet headed in the opposite direction from which he had been traveling; at the same time one of his shoes was torn off. At another place on the same sale area, another strike knocked two men to the ground.

Frank A. Albert
Forest Supervisor.

CARIBBEAN

Just 143 days after the first shipment of four tons of Central America mahogany seed collected in the Republic of Panama was planted in Insular and Federal nurseries, the first seedlings were lifted August 10 to be planted on Insular and Federal lands. These seedlings averaged 14 inches in height. An inventory shows 6,500,000 seedlings ready for planting during the next three months on denuded lands of the Island.

A recent guest sneezed while bathing in Banó Grande, La Mina recreational area and

his false teeth fell from his mouth and sank to the bottom like so much lead. Numerous attempts by the life guard on duty and the friends of the unfortunate guest proved unsuccessful in the rescue of the teeth, and all hope of finding the was postponed until the pool could be drained. In order to avert serious digestive trouble the guest, the pool was drained the following day. A tedious and careful search revealed the teeth, partly embedded in silt. After a thorough cleansing, they were returned to the owner, much to his satisfaction.

Among recent visitors to the La Mina Recreational Area in the Luquillo Unit were Honorable William H. King, Senator from Utah, and Governor Blanton Winship.

Senator King, as chairman of the Senatorial Committee of Insular Affairs, is investigating economic conditions of the Island. He appeared very much impressed with the work that has been accomplished by the CCC in the Caribbean National Forest.

-- E.W. Hadley
Forest Supervisor

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Said the farmer: "If things get too bad, we can eat our forest preserves."

Said the city chap: "You've nothing on us; we can eat our traffic jams."

-Rocky Mountain Region
Bulletin.

THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher and Assistant Regional Forester Evans spent August 12 and 13 in Tallahassee, Florida.

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Associate Forester Stabler, in company with Director Forsling of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, spent July 22-24 conducting Congressman William B. Umstead of North Carolina through portions of the Cherokee and Nantahala National Forests.

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Assistant Regional Forester Brooks and W.R. Hine, Division of State and Private Forestry, spent the week of July 19-26 in Tennessee.

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Haskell H. Bass, Chief Reviewing Appraiser, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C. and Judge Harry D. Reed, of Columbia, S.C., General Counsel for the Administration and H.L. Spratt, attorney for the Federal Land Bank, Washington, D.C., spent July 31 and August 1 in the Regional Office. They were conferring with officials of this office and representatives of a local fire insurance company in working out details for the proposed fire insurance plan for naval stores timber.

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Harry L. Baker, Florida State Forester, R.W. Olney and H.L. Goodrich of the Florida Forest Service were visitors in the Regional Office early in August.

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C. Stowell Smith, Section of Eastern Commercial Forests Division of Private Forestry,

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Washington Office, is in the Region for several weeks to become familiar with private forestry problems of possibilities for sustained-yield units. He and D.R. Brewster of the Division of State and Private Forestry left the Regional Office on August 7 for a trip into Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. They will return to Atlanta on August 31.

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J. F. Kaylor, ECW Inspector of the Division of State and Private Forestry, Washington Office, arrived in Atlanta on August 17 and will visit CCC projects on State and private land throughout the Region, returning to Washington about September 30.

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Jay Ward, formerly with the Agricultural Conservation Program Administration, now attached to the Division of State and Private Forestry in the Washington Office, is now in the Region and is making a field inspection with Clinton G. Smith of the Naval Stores Control work in the Savannah, Jacksonville, and Pensacola Districts.

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Assistant Regional Forester Rezin E. Pidgeon attended a conference at Pensacola, Florida early in August concerning the Gulf Power Company project. E.F. Mynatt, Regional Law Officer, and H.P. Nichols and H.A. Snyder of the Florida National Forests were also present.

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Roy S. Richardson of the Washington Office was a visitor in the Regional Office last week.

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Burton M. Graham, Liaison Officer, spent the week of July 26 in Washington.

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R.J. Riebold will attend the National Conference of vocational education sponsored by the office of Education, Department of the Interior, to be held at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 17-29. Mr. Riebold will stop in Washington for one day enroute to the conference.

A.W. Hartman, Regional ECW Officer, made a trip to Knoxville, Cleveland and Asheville the latter part of July.

Executive Assistant F.C. Stone spent the week of August 10 on the Alabama National Forest.

Howard B. Waha and H.W. Rainey of the Division of Engineering, visited the Sumter National Forest in July to inspect engineering activities.

Bids have been solicited for aerial surveys of the four Alabama units. The project is pending the final approval of the Land Policy Committee. This is the first aerial survey project handled in Region 8.

P.W. Warren, who is in charge of the Soil Stabilization work recently begun in this Region, is now on the Chattahoochee National Forest, studying the surface treatment for the Lake Rabun road.

Supervisor J. Herbert Stone of the Pisgah National Forest will be transferred early in September to the Lake States Region as Assistant in the Division of Timber Management. Herbert Ochsner of Timber Management in the Regional Office will replace Mr. Stone as Supervisor on the Pisgah.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Pitt is convalescing from a recent illness at Grace Hospital, Welch, West Virginia.

Howard B. Waha, who sang "Trees" and "Minstrel Boy" at the dedication services of the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, was accompanied on the guitar by Hubert C. Cain, section of Drafting.

Captain Viggo Christensen and 1st Lieutenant M.T. Maxwell, Jr. have returned from the Engineers' Reserve Training Camp at Ft. Benning, Georgia.

Miss Kathleen Asher, ECW Division, sailed from New York, July 29 on the Queen Mary for Europe. She arrived at Cherbourg, France, August 2 and will visit France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and England. She will return to the States via Canada around September 15.

The new messenger in the Regional Office Mail Room is Robert Cobb, who was employed on July 20, 1936.

Floyd M. Cossitt, Forester, has been transferred from the Shelterbelt to Timber Management, Regional Office, Mr. Cossitt is a former Regional Office employee.

A.J. Streinz, Division of Timber Management, spent the first week of August on the South Carolina National Forests.

C.M. Renfroe, Explosives Engineer, is making an extended trip on the Appalachian units with regard to the use and storage of dynamite and the operation of pneumatic equipment.

